

RIEGER, F.

RIEGER, F. J. W. Gintl's recently discovered manuscript. p. 53.

Vol. 2, 1955  
SBORNIK PRO DEJINY PRIRODNICH VED A TECHNIKY  
TECHNOLOGY  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1956

RISER, F.

Tomicek, V. V. Gutwirth's Z detstvi nasi elektrotechniky (From the early period  
of Our Electrical Engineering); a book review. p. 139.  
SLAVICKY CZCS, Praue, Vol. 15, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

S.: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

RIEGER, F., prof.

"Analysis of electric circuits" by Tadeusz Cholewicki, Reviewed  
by F.Rieger. El tech obzor 52 no.8:444 Ag '63.

RIEGER, F.

621.372.5

✓ 3493. THEOREM ON THE EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT FOR  
THE DETERMINATION OF THE INSERTION-LOSS FUNCTION  
OF SYMMETRICAL QUADRIPOLES - F.Rieger.

Slaboproudý Obzor, Vol. 17, No. 4, 202-4 (1956). In Czech.

It is shown that the insertion-loss function of a symmetrical quadripole is given by  $P = (Z_a Z_b) / (Z_a + Z_b)$  where  $Z_a = 1 - (Z_t / R)$  and  $Z_b = 1 + (Z_t / R)$ .  $R$  is the quadripole terminating impedance, while  $Z_t$  and  $Z_s$  are the half-section open-circuit and short-circuit impedances, respectively.

R.S.Sidorowicz

MELAM, F.

Theorem on the equivalent circuit for computation of the transmission constant  
of symmetrical four-terminal networks. p. 202.

Vol. 17, no. 4, Apr. 1956  
KODI  
Praga, Czechoslovakia

Source: West European Accession List. Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 3, August 1956

RIEGER, F.

New method for geometric determination of the propagation constant of  
symmetrical four-terminal networks. p. 149.  
SLABOPROUDY OBZOR, Prague, Vol. 15, no. 4, April 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ERAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6,  
June 1956, Uncl.

Rieger, F  
21  
710 A new method for graphical determination of  
the propagation constant of a symmetrical quadrupole.  
F. RIEGER. *Slab proudly Ohzor*, 15, No. 4, 149-54  
(1954) in Czech.

It is pointed out that Feldtkeller's diagrams are  
complicated and valid for one quadrupole only. A  
universal diagram consisting of two orthogonal  
families of confocal hyperbolae and ellipses is derived,  
on the basis of the image transfer constant and the  
image impedance of the quadrupole giving the  
attenuation and phase shift of the network as a  
function of the terminating impedance  $Z_L$ . The  
ellipses are loci of propagation function vectors for  
 $|Z| = \text{constant}$ , while the hyperbolae are the loci for  
 $\phi = \text{constant}$ . The method is compared with  
Feldtkeller's system and illustrated by several  
graphical examples.

R. S. SIDOROWICZ

SMW JFH

Z/039/60/021/08/003/052  
E140/E563

AUTHOR: Rieger, František, Professor Engineer Doctor

TITLE: A New Theorem of Lattice Networks

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý obzor, 1960, Vol 21, No 8, pp 460-462

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a generalisation of a well-known network theorem: if the impedances (admittances) of all branches of a four-terminal lattice network, symmetrical in impedance and power, are reduced by a common impedance  $Z$  (admittance  $Y$ ) its electrical properties are unchanged if the impedance  $Z$  (admittance  $Y$ ) is placed in series with the input and output (Figs 1 and 2). The new theorem is obtained by substituting for the impedance  $Z$  (admittance  $Y$ ) a four-terminal network A (Figs 5 and 6).

There are 21 figures.

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý obzor, 1960, Vol 21, No 8, pp 460-462

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1960

Card 1/1

RIEGER, FRANTISEK

Zaklady theorie adelovaci elektrotechniky. [Vyd. 1.] Praha, Statni pedagogicke  
nakl., 19(52) Vol. 2. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) [Elements of the theory of  
electrical engineering in telecommunication. Diagrs.]

East European Vol. 3, No. 2,  
SO: Monthly List of ~~EX-500X~~ Accessions / Library of Congress, February, 1954, ~~EX-500X~~, Uncl.

9.3230 (1040, 1139, 1159)

32674  
Z/039/62/023/002/003/007  
D286/D305

AUTHOR: Rieger, Frantisek, Professor, Doctor, Engineer

TITLE: The mutual relation of parameters of 4-terminal network equations and the relation of their matrix determinants

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý obzor, v. 23, no. 2, 1962, 76 - 79

TEXT: The article deals with the mutual transformation of impedance, admittance, cascade and other parameters of 4-terminal network equations and mutual transformation of their matrix determinants. The described method is very simple and permits rapid transformations without the aid of commonly used tables. A basic cascade equation

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}, & A_{12} \\ A_{21}, & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

is intended for transformation into e.g. an impedance equation

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D286/D305

The mutual relation of ...

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

It is therefore necessary to determine the elements of the impedance matrix as a function of cascade matrix elements, while these functions evidently depend only on a change in the position of voltages  $U_1$ ,  $U_2$  and currents  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ . Column  $\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix}$  of Eq. (1) differs from column  $\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix}$  of Eq. (2) in values  $I_1$  and  $U_2$ . To these values belongs a third element of the cascade matrix with the parameter  $A_{21}$  in the first equation, and of the reciprocal parameter  $\frac{1}{A_{21}}$  in the second equation. One

thus arrives at one of the desired elements and a partial solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \frac{1}{A_{21}} & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

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The mutual relation of ...

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D286/D305

For all other elements,  $A_{21}$  is a common denominator, while values  $A_{11}$ , and  $A_{22}$  are the numerators for the elements in respective positions, and the determinant  $A$  becomes the numerator for the remaining element. The final equation then reads

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A_{11}}{A_{21}}, & -\frac{|A|}{A_{21}} \\ \frac{1}{A_{21}}, & -\frac{A_{22}}{A_{21}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

The same method is applied when the basic cascade Eq. (1) is transformed into other equations. The mutual transformation of 4-terminal network equation determinants is given simpler. For example, the determinant  $|A|$  of the equation

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D286/D305

The mutual relation of ...

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(7)

can be expressed by using the elements of equation

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_{11}, & z_{21} \\ z_{21}, & z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(8)

where the left (right) columns of both equations differ in values  $I_1$  and  $I_2$ . In Eq. (8) these values correspond with a third element and thus with the secondary diagonal and in Eq. (7) with the element with uneven sum of index ciphers ( $2 + 1 = 3$ ) which are identical with the element in the secondary diagonal. The determinant is therefore  $|A| = z_{12}/z_{21}$ . There are 3 tables.

Card 4/5

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D286/D305

The mutual relation of ...

ASSOCIATION: CVUT Praha (CVUT, Prague)

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1961

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Card 5/5

RIEGER, Frantisek, prof., inz., dr.

Mutual relation of parameters of four-polar equations and  
the relation of their matrix determinants. Slaboproudý obzor  
23 no. 2:76-79 F '62.

1. Ceske vysoke uzeni technicke, Praha.

RIDGER, L.

Professor Frantisek Radl is dead; a biographic note.

p. 378 (CASOPIS PRO PESTOVANI MATEMATIKY) Vol. 82, no. 3, July 1957,  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,  
March 1958

RIEGER, Ladislav(Praha)

Critical analysis of the Church's thesis on recurrent functions of  
the arithmetic. Cas pro pes mat 86 no.4:480-481 '61.

(Arithmetic)

RIEGER, Ladislav (Praha)

The problem of so-called undecidable sentences of the number theory.  
Cas pro pest mat 85 no.1:1-13 F '60. (EEAI 9:10)  
(Numbers, Theory of)

Rieger, Ladislav. On the lattice theory of Brouwerian propositional logic. Arch. Fac. Národní Univ. Carol. Prague no. 189, 40 pp. (1949) (English, Czech summary). The author obtains metatheoretical theorems about the Heyting sentential calculus by means of the theory of special distributive residuated lattices with unit and zero which he calls "soruz-lattices". Several [16] of these results were established earlier by McKinsey and Tarski [17] and [18].

[13, 1-15 (1948); these Rev. 32, 967] By means of the notion of a Brouwerian algebra, Birkhoff went on independently. (In a footnote it is stated that the author did not see the paper of McKinsey and Tarski and his own work was ready for press.) It is shown that every additive ideal in a subalgebra  $L$  and its epimorphic image whenever there exists a  $c$  in  $L$  such that  $c \cdot c = c$ , then the relation  $\equiv$  is a congruence over  $L$ . Thus  $L/\equiv$  is a homomorphic image of  $L$ ; and conversely, every homomorphism of  $L$  can be obtained in this way. From every additive ideal  $I$  it is the additive ideal consisting of the elements  $a - b$  such that  $n \cdot a = n$  (where  $n$  is the order of the subalgebra  $L$ ) and stands for the operation of multiplication when  $L$  is Boolean algebra. A lattice with the set of generators  $G$  is said by the author to be free if to every lattice  $L$  with generators  $G'$ , every mapping of  $G$  onto  $G'$  can be extended to a homomorphic mapping of  $L$  into  $L$ . The author has apparently not seen the 1962 edition of Garrett Birkhoff's Lattice Theory [Amer. Math. Soc. Coll. Pub. No. 25, rev. ed., these Rev. 10, 671]. There the analogous definition is given for free algebras in general. From a remark on page 5 of the paper under review it appears that the author had been handicapped by the difficult of obtaining mathematical literature in Czechoslovakia. It is shown that by

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 12, No. 7, 1949.

Rieger, Ladislav. On the lattice theory of Brouwerian propositional logic. *Acta Fac. Nat. Univ. Carol., Prague* no. 189, 40 pp. (1949). (English, Czech summary)

The author obtains metalogical theorems about the Heyting sentential calculus by means of the theory of special distributive residuated lattices with unit and zero, which he calls "sdruz-lattices." Several of these results were established earlier by McKinsey and Tarski [J. Symbolic Logic 13, 1-15 (1948); these Rev. 9, 486] by means of the dual notion of a Brouwerian algebra, but are here proved independently. (In a footnote it is stated that the author did not see the paper of McKinsey and Tarski until his own work was ready for press.) It is shown that if  $I$  is any additive ideal in a sdruz-lattice  $L$ , and if we write  $x \approx y$  whenever there exists  $a$  in  $I$  such that  $x \cap a = y \cap a$ , then the relation  $\approx$  is a congruence over  $L$ ; thus  $L/I$  is a homomorphic image of  $L$ ; and conversely, every homomorphic image of  $L$  can be obtained in this way from some additive ideal  $I$ . If  $I$  is the additive ideal consisting of the elements  $x$  of  $L$  such that  $n \cdot x = n$  (where  $n$  is the zero-element of  $L$ , and " $\cdot$ " stands for the operation of residuation), then  $L/I$  is a Boolean algebra.

A lattice  $L$ , with a set of generators  $G$ , is said by the author to be free if, for every lattice  $L'$  with no generators  $G'$ , every mapping of  $G$  into  $G'$  can be extended to a homomorphic mapping of  $L$  into  $L'$ ; the author had apparently not seen the 1948 edition of Garrett Birkhoff's Lattice Theory [Amer. Math. Soc. Colloq. Publ. no. 25, rev. ed.; these Rev. 10, 673], where the analogous definition is given for free algebras in general (from a remark on page 5 of the paper under review, it appears that the author has been handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining mathematical literature in Czechoslovakia). It is shown that, by

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 13 No. 1

3  
13

RIEGER, LADISLAV

Rieger, Ladislav. A remark on the so-called free closure  
algebra. Cz̄echoslovak Math. J. 7(82) (1957), 16-20.

(Russian. English summary).

The author constructs an infinite closure algebra with  
one generator. It follows that the free closure algebra  
with one generator is infinite, which corrects a result of  
G. Birkhoff [Lattice theory, Amer. Math. Soc. Colloq.  
Publ., vol. 25, rev. ed., New York, 1948, Ch. IX, § 7, Th.  
8; MR 10, 673].

M. Novotný (Brno).

2

*RIEGER, LADISLAV*

Rieger, Ladislav. On the lattice theory of Brouwerian propositional logic. *Acta Fac. Nat. Univ. Carol., Prague* no. 169, 40 pp. (1949). (English, Czech summary) The author obtains metalogical theorems about the Heyting sentential calculus by means of the theory of special distributive residuated lattices with unit and zero, which he calls "sdruz-lattices." Several of these results were established earlier by McKinsey and Tarski [J. Symbolic Logic 13, 1-15 (1948); these Rev. 9, 486] by means of the dual notion of a Brouwerian algebra, but are here proved independently. (In a footnote it is stated that the author did not see the paper of McKinsey and Tarski until his own work was ready for press.) It is shown that if  $I$  is any additive ideal in a sdruz-lattice  $L$ , and if we write  $x \equiv y$  whenever there exists a  $c$  in  $I$  such that  $x \cap c = y \cap c$ , then the relation  $\equiv$  is a congruence over  $L$ ; thus  $L/I$  is a homomorphic image of  $L$ ; and conversely, every homomorphic image of  $L$  can be obtained in this way from some additive ideal  $I$ . If  $I$  is the additive ideal consisting of the elements  $x$  of  $L$  such that  $x \equiv r$  (where  $r$  is the zero-element of  $L$ , and " $\equiv$ " stands for the operation of residuation) then  $L/I$  is a Boolean algebra. A lattice  $L$ , with a set of generators  $G$ , is said by the author to be free if, for every lattice  $L'$  with generators  $G'$  every mapping of  $G$  into  $G'$  can be extended to a homomorphic mapping of  $L$  into  $L'$ ; the author had apparently not seen the 1948 edition of Garrett Birkhoff's Lattice Theory [Amer. Math. Soc. Colloq. Publ., v. 25, rev. ed.; these Rev. 10, 673], where the analogous definition is given for free algebras in general (from a remark on page 15 of the paper under review, it appears that the author has been handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining mathematical literature in Czechoslovakia). It is shown that, by

Source: Mathematical Reviews.

Vol. No.

considering well-formed formulas of the Heyting calculus as equivalent when they give the same value for every finite sdruz-lattice, we obtain a free sdruz-lattice with a countable infinity of generators; and the latter sdruz-lattice is shown to be a characteristic matrix for the Heyting calculus, because it can also be obtained by considering well-formed formulas  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  of the Heyting calculus as equivalent if both  $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$  and  $\beta \rightarrow \alpha$  are provable.

A decision method for the Heyting calculus is given, which is more explicit than that given by McKinsey and Tarski [loc. cit.], though equally impracticable to apply. A number-theoretic realization is given for the free sdruz-lattice with one generator. From the fact that this lattice is infinite, it follows that the Heyting calculus contains an infinity of nonequivalent well-formed formulas involving any given variable.

The author proves a theorem of Gödel (that, whenever  $\alpha \vee \beta$  is provable in the Heyting calculus, then either  $\alpha$  is provable or  $\beta$  is provable) in the following interesting lattice-theoretic form: if  $\alpha$  is the unit element of the free sdruz-lattice  $L$ , with a countable infinity of elements, and if  $I$  is the set of all elements of  $L$  different from  $\alpha$ , then  $I$  is a multiplicative ideal. At the end of the paper the author presents two new ways of formulating the Heyting calculus: the first of these is based on the metalogical notion, "— has the same meaning as —"; and the second on the metalogical notion, "— has as a consequence —".

J. C. C. McKinsey (Stanford, Calif.)

Vol 12 No. 9.

Ladislav Riger Card 2 of 2

Ladislav Rieger

Rieger, Ladislav. On certain fundamental problems of  
mathematical logic. Casopis Pěst. Mat. 81 (1956), 342-  
351. (Czech)

J. [Signature]  
// (Signature)

Rieger; Ladislav S.

Rieger, Ladislav S. On ordered and cyclically ordered groups. II. *Vestník Královské České Společnosti Nauk. Třída Matemat.-Přírodnověd.* 1947, no. 1, 33 pp. (1948). (Czech)

Rieger, Ladislav S. On ordered and cyclically ordered groups. III. *Vestník Královské České Společnosti Nauk. Třída Matemat.-Přírodnověd.* 1948, no. 1, 26 pp. (1948). (Czech)

The results of these two parts were abstracted in the English summary which appeared with part I [same *Vestník* 1946, no. 6 (1947); these Rev. 9, 7].

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 10 No. 2

smilest

Rieger, Ladislav

Rieger, Ladislav. On Suslin-algebras and their representations. Czechoslovak Math. J. 5(80) (1955), 99-

142. (Russian. English summary)

The author's aim is to give algebraic analogs in Boolean algebras of various notions ( $A$ -operation,  $R$ -operation etc.) of descriptive set theory in order "to bring certain preparative considerations to a planned new theory of the quantification of predicate variables of mathematical logic" [cf. Rieger, Fund. Math. 38 (1951), 35-52; MR 14, 347, 1278].

Let  $B$  be a Boolean algebra [B.a.] and  $k_1 k_2 \dots k_n \rightarrow b_{k_1 k_2 \dots k_n}$  a mapping of all finite sequences of positive integers into  $B$ ; this is called a S(Suslin)-system  $\{b_{k_1 k_2 \dots k_n}\}$ . One defines  $A(b_{k_1 k_2 \dots k_n}) = \sup_{z \in \omega} \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{k_1 \dots k_n z}, z = z_1, \dots, z_n$  running over all infinite sequences of natural numbers. One speaks then of a Suslin algebra (S-algebra or S.a.). If its elements are sets, S.a. is called an S-field.  $B$  satisfies the weak [strong] zero-condition provided for each  $b_k \in B$  ( $k < \omega_0$ ,  $\alpha < \omega_1$ ) such that

$b_k^\alpha \cap b_k^\beta = 0$  ( $\alpha < \beta < \omega_1$ ) [resp.  $b_k^\alpha \supseteq b_k^\beta$  ( $\alpha < \beta < \omega_1$ ),  $\inf_\alpha b_k^\alpha = 0$ ], one has  $\inf_\alpha \bigcup_k b_k^\alpha = 0$ . Every free  $\sigma$ -algebra satisfies the weak zero-condition. The dual  $A$ -operation is defined in this way:  $A^*(b_{k_1 k_2 \dots k_n}) = (A(a_{k_1'} \dots a_{k_n'}))'$  (' means the complement).

Let  $\varphi$  be a mapping of a S.a.  $E$  into the S.a.  $B$ ;  $\varphi$  is

*RIEGER, LADISLAV*

referred to as S-homomorphism, provided  $\varphi A = A\varphi$  and  
 $\varphi(x') = \varphi(x)$ . A d-ideal  $I$  of  $E$  is called d-ideal, provided

$$\bigcup_n b_{s_1 \dots s_n} \in I \Rightarrow A^*(b_{s_1 \dots s_n}) \in I$$

for a S-system. Dually, one defines s-ideal.  $B$  is weakly distributive [w.d.], provided  $\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{ik} = A(b_{s_1 \dots s_n})$ , where  $b_{s_1 \dots s_n} = a_{1s_1} \cap a_{2s_2} \cap \dots \cap a_{ns_n}$ .  $B$  is strongly distributive [s.d.], provided for any infinite sequence of S-systems  $\{a_{s_1 \dots s_n}\}$  one has  $\bigcap_i A(a_{s_1 \dots s_n}) = A(b_{s_1 \dots s_n})$  with  $b_k = a_k^1, b_{ki} = a_k^1 \cap a_{ki}^1, b_{kim} = a_k^1 \cap a_{ki}^1 \cap a_m^2$ , etc. diagonally. The w.d. is not implied by the s.d. There exists a S.a. which is s.d. and satisfies the strong O-condition; such is the S-field of all subsets of a set. To each cardinal  $m > 0$  is associated a free s.d. S.a.  $D_m$  [resp. a w.d. S.a.  $\tilde{D}_m$  having the strong O-property] with  $m$  free generators; this algebra is unique up to within S-isomorphism (Th. 2 [resp. Th. 3]). Every free w.s.d.S.a. satisfies the weak O-condition. Each strong distributive S-algebra  $B$  is an S-homomorphic image of an S-field of sets. Without the condition "strong distributive" the statement might not hold even in the case  $|A| = \aleph_0$  [cf. Problem 80 in Birkhoff, Lattice theory, Amer. Math. Soc. Colloq. Publ. v. 25, rev. ed. New York, 1948; MR 10, 673].

Let  $C_m$  be the minimal S-field of C-sets of the generalized Cantor set  $\{0, 1\}^m$  and which contains all the  $F \cap G$ -sets.  $C_m$  is a free s.d. S.a. with  $m$  free generators (T. 4).  $C_{\aleph_0}$  is a free w.d.S.a. with s.O-condition (T. 5).

*G. Kurepa (Zagreb)*

RIEGER, Ladislav

On Kleene's normal form of mechanically computable functions.  
Cas pro pest mat 88 no.3:349-363 Ag '63.

l. Matematicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha 1,  
Zitna 25.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444820020-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444820020-6"

RIEGER, L.

"On countable generalized -algebras, with a new proof of Gödel's completeness theorem. In English" p. 29 (Casopis Pro Pestovani Matematiky. Czechoslovak Mathematical Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1, Sept. 1951, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 3, Library of Congress, Jun 54 Unclassified

Pieger, Ladislav. A contribution to Gödel's axiomatic set theory. I. Českoslovak Math. J. 7(82) (1957), 323-357. (Russian summary)

Let  $\mathcal{G}$  be a set-theory based on Gödel's axioms A, B, C, E and the generalized continuum hypothesis. The main result of this paper is that axiom C and the axiom of constructibility are independent of the axioms of  $\mathcal{G}$ , and that ' $(\exists x)(x \in x)$ ' is consistent with them. The proof involves the construction of a model of  $\mathcal{G}$  without using axiom D, using Robinson's definition of an ordinal [cf.

R. M. Robinson. J. Symb. Logic 2 (1937), 29-36] and also refers to the series of articles by P. Bernays [in particular, ibid. 13 (1948), 65-79; MR 10, 3; p. 67]. The reviewer was, however, unable to follow all of the details of the argument. For the independence of axiom D see also E. Mendelson, ibid. 21 (1956), 350-366 [MR 18, 864] and E. Specker [#5738 above]. L. N. Gál (New Haven, Conn.)

RS

SM

RIEGER, Ladislav

A colloquy on the principles of mathematics and mathematical  
machines in Hungary. Pokroky mat fyz astr 8 no.1:36-37  
'63.

RIEGER, Ladislav (Praha)

A colloquy on the principles of mathematics and mathematical machines  
in Hungary. Cas pro pes mat. 82 no.1:123-124 '63.

RIEGER, Ladislav (Praha)

A new proof of the rightness of the axiom of choice and  
generalization of the continuum hypothesis. Cas pro pes  
mat 87 no.2:232 '62.

Rieger Ladislav S.

Rieger, Ladislav S. On the ordered and cyclically ordered  
groups. *Vesmír Královské České Společnosti Nauk.*  
Třída Matemat.-Přírodnověd. 1946, no. 6, 31 pp. (1947).  
(Czech. English summary)

The author discusses simply ordered groups; he was unaware of related recent work [cf. G. Birkhoff, Ann. of Math. (2) 43, 298-331 (1942); these Rev. 4, 3]. Thus he rediscovered ideals ('magnitude subgroups') and their connection with congruence relations and lexicographic unions. Among his new results are rather complicated necessary and sufficient conditions on order alone, for an ordered group to be commutative. A special study is made of discrete ordered groups. If  $G$  and its factor-groups are all discrete, then  $G$  can be decomposed into infinite cycles.

In the English summary, further results are announced. Cyclically ordered (c.o.) groups are defined; every finite c.o. group is a finite cycle. Every c.o. group can be "represented" as a factor-group of the "normal infinite cycle"; c.o. groups can be topologized in a "natural" way; every compact c.o. group is topologically isomorphic with the group of rotations of the unit circle. *G. Birkhoff.*

Source: Mathematical Reviews, 1948, Vol. 9, No. 1

RIEGER, Milon, inz.

Outlook for increased qualification of workers in geologic surveying.  
Geolog pruzkum 5 no.2:33-34 F '63.

1. Ustredni geologicky urad, Praha.

RIEGER, Roman

Investigating the accuracy of the Grundner-Schwappach volume  
tables for fir. Sylwan 104 no.1:21-40 Ja '60.

1. Zaklad Badan Lesnych, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

RIEGER, Vojtech, inz.

How to drive the 1000 MB Skoda car. Tech praca 17 no.3:228-  
230 Mr '65.

1. Automobilove zavody National Enterprise, Mlada Boleslav.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RIMSKY, S.

Central Geological Institute (Ustredni ustav geologicky),  
Prague

Prague, Obzor pro mineralogii a geologii, No 1, 1965, pp 89-  
90

"New Palynological Finds in the Rosice-Oslavany Region."

RIEGER, Z.

"Phytopaleontologic and stratigraphic investigation of the Permocarboniferous in  
the piedmont area of Riesengebirge."

VESTNIK, ustredni ustav geologicky, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 34, No. 3, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.  
Uncl.

RIEGER, Z.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

PERIODICAL: VESTNIK. Vol. 33, no. 3, 1958

RIEGER, Z. Brief results of the paleobotanic studies in the western part of the  
Carboniferous of the piedmont of the Riesengebirge Mountains, p. 212.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol 8, No. 2, Feb 59, Unclass.

POLAND / Cultivated Plants. Grains.

M-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24999

Author : Rieger, Z.  
Inst : The Inst. of Plant Cultivation and Acclimatization  
Title : Problems in Corn Raising Brought Up at a Conference of Coworkers of the Institute of Plant Cultivation and Acclimatization and the Central Plant Selection Foundation

Orig Pub: Biul. Inst. hodowli i aklimat. roslin, 1956, No 11,  
1-13 (Polish)

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

L 13388-66

ACC NR: AP6006735

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0082/65/000/004/0251/0256

17  
B

AUTHOR: Riegrova, H.

ORG: Department of Neurology, UDL, Prague (Neurologicka katedra UDL)

TITLE: Problem of diagnosis of cerebral hemorrhage with respect to correct indication for surgery

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska neurologie, no. 4, 1965, 251-256

TOPIC TAGS: neurologic surgery, brain, circulatory system disease

ABSTRACT: On the basis of 52 verified cases of cerebral hemorrhage the causes of error in diagnosis of the nature and localization of the lesion are discussed. Some criteria considered useful for differentiating hemorrhage from softening vary in validity according to the localization of the lesion. Peculiarities of the clinical picture and of diagnostic problems in a typical location in the cerebral hemispheres and in subacute cerebellar hemorrhage are described. Solution of this problem is of primary importance for correct indication for surgical treatment in cerebral hemorrhage. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 04May65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005  
SOV REF: 006

Card 1/1

MACEK, Z.; RIEGROVA, H.; SUTA, M.

Diencephalic lesion with a picture of chronic external ophthalmoplegia  
and secondary myopathy. Cesk. neurol. 26 no.1:55-56 Ja '63.

1. Neurologicka katedra UDL v Praze, vedouci prof. dr. Z. Macek  
Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze,  
prednosta akademik K. Henner.  
(DIENCEPHALON) (OCULOMOTOR PARALYSIS) (MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY)  
(ELECTROMYOGRAPHY)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RIEGROVA, H., Chair of Neurology (Neurologicka katedra), uDL  
[testav pro deskolovani lekaru; Institute for the Postgraduate  
Training of Physicians], Prague, Prof. Dr Z. MACEK, director.

"Disorders of the Oculomotor Functions in Lesions of the Optic  
Pathways at the Parieto-Occipital Level and Their Significance  
in Topical Diagnosis"

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 26(59), no 4, July 1963,  
pp 243-247.

Abstract [Author's English summary]: The paresis of ocular movements to the hemianopic side is described in nine patients with acute vascular lesions in the parieto-occipital region. In seven cases the paresis was of the dissociated type with an inability to follow the moving finger while ocular movement in a direction stated verbally was quite normal. Complete paresis of all conjugate movements was observed in the two remaining patients with an edema extended into the frontal region. Conjugate paresis receded along with the parietal symptomatology even if hemianopia persisted. The oculomotor disorders referred to have never been observed in lesions not exceeding the occipital region. Conjugate paresis has in all cases drawn attention to the presence of hemianopia unobserved by patients, and this 1/1 has led to a more accurate topical diagnosis. Eleven references, including 4 Czech.

RIEGROVA, H.

Disorders of oculomotor function in lesions of the optic pathway  
at the parieto-occipital level and their significance for  
topical diagnosis. Cesk. neurol. 26 no.4:243-247 Jl '63.

1. Neurologicka katedra UDL v Praze, vedouci prof. dr. Z. Macek.  
(OCULOMOTOR PARALYSIS)  
(CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS)

MACEK, Z.; RINGROVA, H.

Problems of postgraduate education in neurology. Cesk. neur. 23  
no. 4:217-221 Je '60.

1. Neurologicka katedra Ustavu pro doskoleni lekaru, prednosta  
doc. MUDr. Zdenek Macek.  
(NEUROLOGY educ.)

DOBIAŠ, J.; SKALICKOVÁ, O.; MACEK, Z.; RIEGEROVÁ, H.; KUBELKA, V.

Disorders of consciousness with catatonia symptoms during puerperal  
encephalitis. Česk. psychiat. 54 no.2:122-128 Apr 58.

1. Psychiatricka klinika, Neurologicka klinika a Ustav pro lekarskou  
mikrobiologii KU v Praze. J. D., Praha 2, Ke Karlovu 11.

(ENCEPHALITIS, case reports

late puerperal encephalitis with disord. of consciousness  
& catatonia (Cz))

(CATATONIA, case reports

in late puerperal encephalitis with disord. of con-  
sciousness (Cz))

(PUERPERIUM, compl.

late puerperal encephalitis with disord. of consciousness  
& catatonia (Cz))

(CONSCIOUSNESS

disord. of consciousness with catatonia in late puerperal  
encephalitis (Cz))

RIEGROVA, Helena

Vascular lesions of the spinal cord in the light of new concepts on  
arterial blood supply. Cesk. neurol. 25 no.2:116-124 Mr '62.

1. Neurologicka katedra Ustavu pro doskoloovani lekaru v Praze, prednosta  
doc. dr. Z. Macek.

(SPINAL CORD blood supply)

RIEGROVA, Helena

Clinical picture of spinal cord lesions by cervical spondyloarthroses.  
Cesk. neurol. 23(56) no.7:466-475 '60.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik K.Henner  
Neurologicak katedra ustavu pro doskoloovani lekaru, prednosta  
doc. dr. Z.Macek. (SPINAL CORD dis)

RIEGLER, Laszlo, Dr. (allami kozegeszsegugyi felugyelet.)

Housing hygiene in Komaron county with special regard to mining settlements. Nepegeszsegugy 39 no.1-2:42-45 Jan-Feb 58.

(MINING  
housing hyg. in mining settlements in Hungary (Hun))

(HOUSING  
hyg. in mining settlements in Hungary (Hun))

RIEGLER, E.

Rieglar, E.

Cosometric method for alkalimetry

Z. anal. Chem., Vol. 41, 1902, pp. 413-19

J. Chem. Soc., V. 82, p. 696

The action of hydrazine sulphate on an iodate takes place according to the equation  $6\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{NaIO}_3 = 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{HI} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{N}_2$ , whence 1 cc. of nitrogen (at 0° and 760 mm.) corresponds with 5.2216 mg. of iodic acid, or with 0.0297 E mg. of a base of which E is the equivalent. If, therefore, an alkali is accurately neutralised with iodic acid and the product treated with hydrazine sulphate in an azotometer, the alkali can be estimated without the use of a standard acid. The author's indicator, diazonitroaniline, can be used with ammonia as well as with the other alkalis when neutralising.

RIEGLER, E.

Rieglar, E.

Gasometric Estimation of Formaldehyde.

Z. anal. Chem., Vol. 40, 1901, pp. 92-94

J. Chem. Soc., V. 80, p. 360

When hydrazine sulphate is mixed with iodic acid, the whole of the nitrogen is almost instantly liberated. Formaldehydrazone is, however, decomposed much more slowly, so that the amount of formaldehyde which has been added to an excess of hydrazine sulphate can be calculated from the deficiency in the amount of nitrogen liberated by iodic acid, if the measurement is made with sufficient rapidity. The solutions used contain 1 gram of hydrazine sulphate in 100 c.c. and 5 grams of iodic acid in 50 c.c. of water. The Knop-Wagner azotometer may be used: 20 c.c. of the hydrazine sulphate solution, diluted to 40 c.c. are placed in the outer reaction vessel and 5 c.c. of the iodic acid in the inner tube. After equalising the temperature, the reaction flask is shaken for about a minute, then placed for 2 minutes in the cooling cylinder and the volume of gas noted. A similar quantity of the hydrazine solution is then mixed in a flask with a measured quantity of the formaldehyde solution, containing not more than 0.08 gram of formaldehyde. After a quarter of an hour the mixture is rinsed into the decomposition vessel, and made up to 40 c.c. with the rinsings. The decomposition is performed as before, care being taken that the times specified are not exceeded. One c.c. of nitrogen (at 0° and 760 mm)=2.7mg. of formaldehyde.

KNOBLOCH, Ferd; KOUTSKY, Zd.; MARTINCIKOVA, E.; RIEGROVA, M.

Characteristics of neuroses in Czechoslovakia. Cas. lek. cesk.  
95 no.41:1144-1148 12 Oct 56.

1. Psychiatricka klinika v Praze (ambulance fakultni polikliniky)  
prednosta: prof. Dr. Zd. Myslivecek, F. K., Praha 2, Karlovo nam. 32.  
(NEUROSES, statist.  
in Czech. (Cz))

RIEHL, N.

18

19

A

1653. Efficiency of Luminescence Production by Beta Rays in Zinc Sulfide,  
by G. I. Born, M. Riehl, and K. G. Zimmer. Doklady Akademii Nauk  
SSSR 59, p. 1269-1272, March 1, 1948. (In Russian)

A study of the luminescence efficiency of beta rays, i.e., of the fraction of electronic energy converted into light, was made by comparing the intensity of radiation of  $\beta$ -radioactive (containing  $^{65}\text{Cu}_1 + ^{65}\text{Cu}_2$ ) zinc sulfide with that of  $\alpha$ -radioactive (containing radiothorium) zinc sulfide. The absorbed energy was calculated in the usual way. The results show that the efficiency of  $\beta$ -rays is about half that of  $\alpha$ -rays. It has been known that the luminescence efficiency of cathode rays is very low, varying from 0.1 to 0.01 of that of  $\alpha$ -rays which are known to undergo an almost complete conversion into light. The conclusions reached point to the possibility of using the luminescence method in the study of the  $\beta$ -emitting artificial radioactive substances. The results obtained confirm the theoretical picture of the luminescence phenomena given by Fano.

S/137/62/000/002/011/14  
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Riehle, M.

TITLE: Measurement and control of quench hardening furnace temperature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 15, abstract 2377  
("Neue Hütte", 1961, v. 6, no. 8, 516-524, German; Russian, English  
and French summaries)

TEXT: The author describes quench-hardening units used in the industry. It is mentioned that in the USA large-capacity gas-fuelled furnaces have come into use and in the GDR various type salt baths are employed which have their specific advantages. The basic requirement to quenching units are the measuring and automatic control of the temperature. The author enumerates requirements to devices for measuring the temperature; preference is given to the thermo-electric method. Information is given on normalization of thermo-electrode materials and on their electrical properties, on the use of normalized thermo-couples, in particular on allowances for deviation of thermo-emf from rated values, which differ only slightly from the tolerances established by GOST standards. The magnitudes of error were calculated for various thermocouples

Card 1/2

Measurement and control ...

S/137/62/000/002/011/144  
A006/A101

under various operational conditions, in particular, for the case of incorrect assembly and due to changes in the thermo-emf during operation. Conditions are described for the correct graduation of thermocouples, in particular, in salts with a definite melting point. The author discusses moreover the problem of protective thermocouple casings for various salt baths, mainly for salt baths with electric heating and automatic temperature control. The author recommends a two-position automatic control which may be conventional or with thermal feedback. There are 19 references.

M. L'vov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

RIEHL, Nikolaus  
Author: Riehl, Nikolaus

Title: Luminescence; physical properties and technical applications. (Luminescensija.  
fizicheskie svoistva i tekhnicheskie prilozheniya.) 154 p.

City: Moscow

Publisher:

~~Ministry~~ State Printing House of Technical and Theoretical Literature.

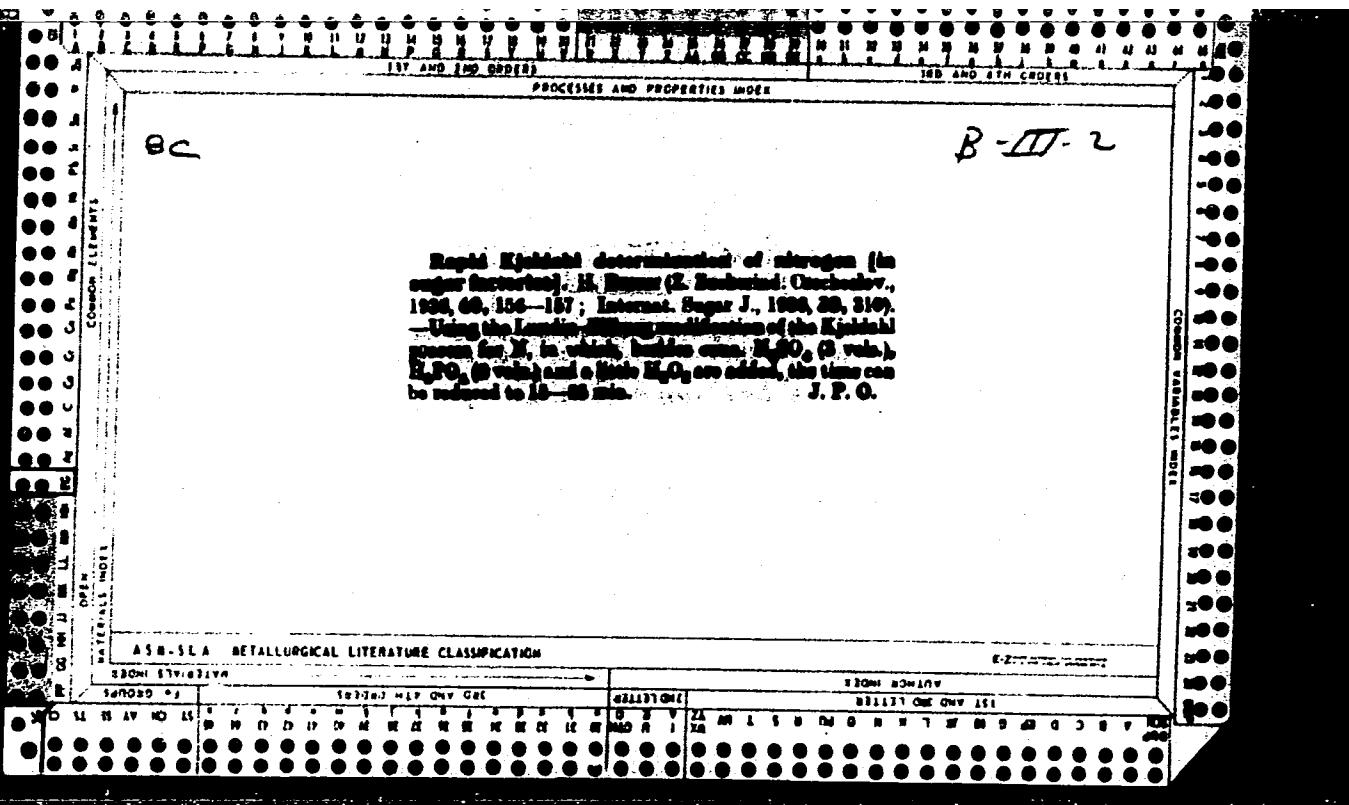
Date: 1946

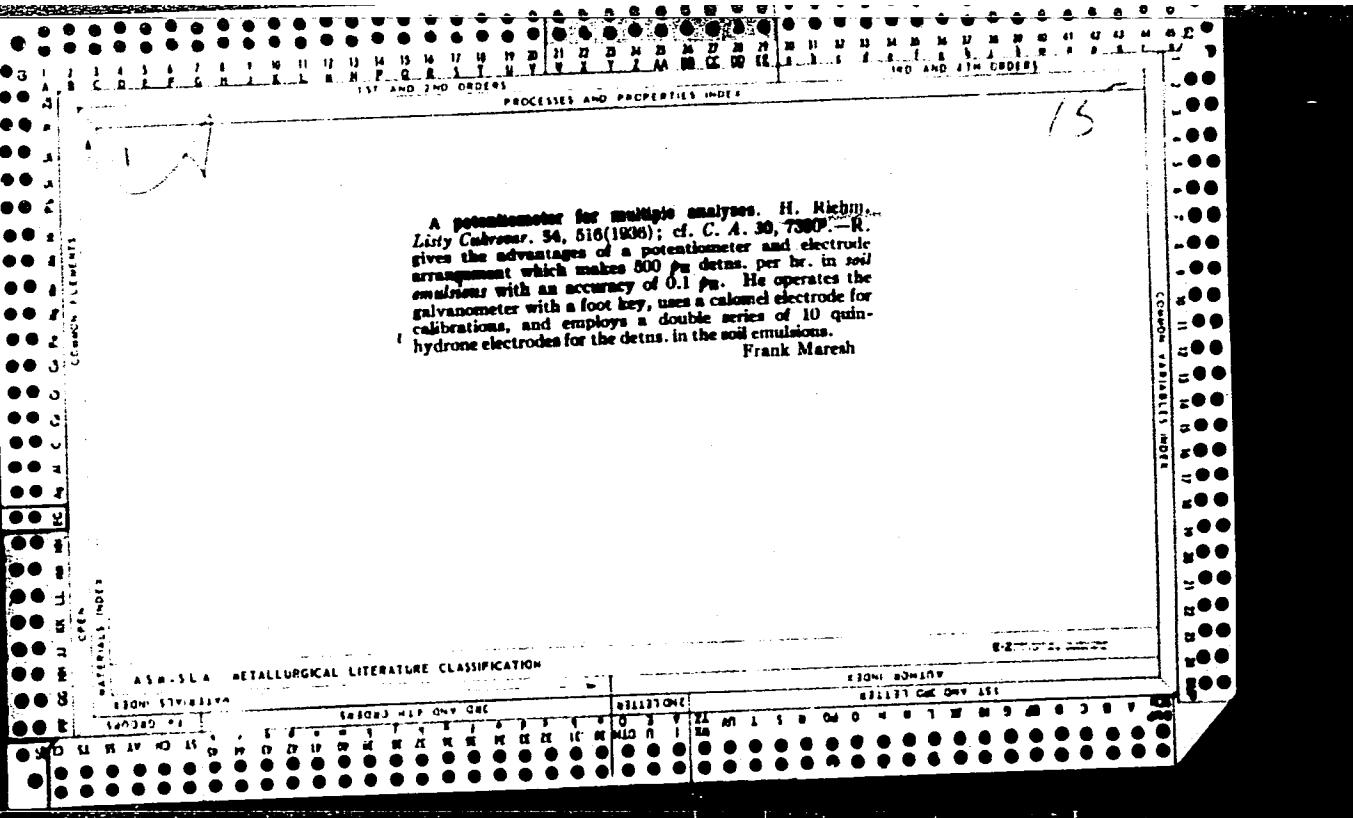
Available: Library of Congress and University of Washington

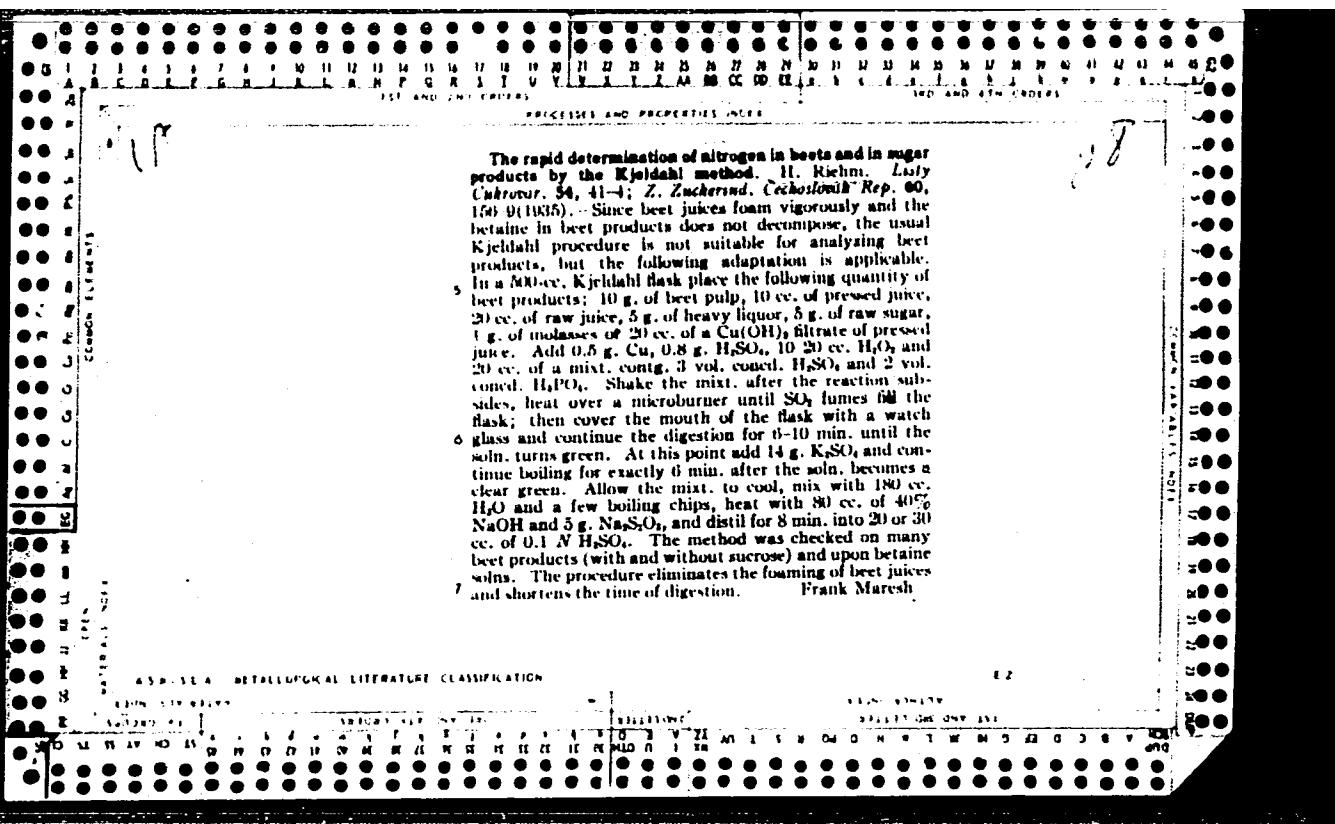
Source: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Page 100

The practical value of systematic soil tests with special regard to the results obtained by mass soil tests. II.  
Richm., *Landw. Forschung* 1, 1-13(1949).—During the years 1940-44 soil tests on a large scale in Germany have been carried out. Adequate P and Ca were found in only 17.1 and 23.0%, resp., of about 6 million soil samples. A good K supply was found in 27.4% of about 1 million tested samples. Detailed figures for the different parts of Germany are given and the P supply status is shown on a map. The P content of soils is decreasing from West to East Germany. The results of this campaign have served as a basis for the distribution of fertilizers and should be used by the Agricultural Advisory Board.

B. F. Grohse







MAURIN', A.M. [Maurins, A.M.]; PUKA, T.F.; RIEKSTIN', I.R. [Riekstins, I.R.].

Ornamental trees and shrubs in the collections of the botanical  
garden in Salaspils. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.29:14-25 '57.

(MIRA 11:1)

1. Botanicheskiy sad AN Latviyskoy SSR.  
(Salaspils--Plants, Ornamental) (Trees) (Shrubs)

RUDAJS, J.; ZIVS, V.; LIELMANIS, R.; RIEKSTINA, R., red.; CAKSS, J.,  
tekhn. red.

[Automobile routes in the Latvian S.S.R.] Latvijas PSR auto-  
motomarsruti. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1962. 196 p.  
(MIRA 15:7)

(Latvia--Tourism)

ZARINS, P.; ANGERS, F.; PLAUME, O.; RIEKSTINS, J.; PETERSONE, A.

[Storage and processing of farm products] Lauksaimniecibas  
produkta uzglabasana un parstradasana. Riga, Latvijas  
valsts izd-va, 1964. 378 p. 2. papildinatais izdevums.  
(MIRA 17:5)

GRUZANS, A., inzh.; RIZOVS, A., arkhitekt; KIEKSTS, I., red.

[Fundamentals of construction and sanitary engineering]  
Celtniecibas pamati un eku sanitara tehnika. Riga,  
Latvijas Valsts izd-ba, 1963. 418 p. [In Latvian]  
(CIA 18:2)

KIRKHENSHTEYN, A., akademik, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KAL'NIN'SH, A. [Kalnīgs A.], akademik; STRADIN'SH, P. [Stradins, P.], akademik; SUDRABKALN, Yan [Sudrabkalns, Jānis], narodnyy poet Latviyskoy SSR; MELBARDIS, K., khudozhhnik; LAPIN'SH, A. [Lapiņš, A.], narodnyy khudozhhnik Latviyskoy SSR; YUROVSKIY, Yu., narodnyy artist SSSR; AVOTS, A., fotolyubitel'; VARDAUNIS, E., khudozhhnik, zasluzhennyy deyatel' iskusstv Latviyskoy SSR; GAYLIS, V., kinooperator; RIDZENIYEKS, V., fotograf; KALNIN'SH, E. [Kalnīns, E.]; LOGANSON, R. [Iohanson, R.], stareyshiy master khudozhestvennoy fotografii; RIEKSTS, Ya. [Rieksts, J.], fotograf; LERKH, Yu.; FEDOSEYEV, B., fotograf; REYKHMAN, E., zasluzhennyy deyatel' kul'tury Latviyskoy SSR; GROBMAN, Ya. [Grobman, J.], fotograf; OZOLS, Ya. [Ozols, J.], fotograf; TIKNUS, B., fotograf; FADEYEV, Ye., fotograf; RAKE, I., fotograf; BERZTIS, A., fotograf; RAKE, K., fotograf; UPIT, V., fotograf; SHADKHAN, M., fotolyubitel'; RITERS, G., fotolyubitel'.

Organize a society of Soviet photographers! Sov.foto 18 no.4:77 Ap '58.  
(MIRA 11:6)

1.Rizhskaya kinostudiya (for Gaylis, Fedoseyev). 3.AN Letviyskoy SSR (for Ridzenieks). 4.Chlen-korrespondent Akademii khudozhestv SSSR (for Kal'nynsh, E.). 5.Zhurnal "Rigas foto" (for Rieksts, Gorman, Ozols). 6.Latviyskoye teatral'noye obshchestvo (for Lerkh). 7.Direktor Doma narodnogo tvorchestva imeni E. Melngailisa (for Reykhman). 8.Predsedatel' Tvorcheskogo soveta (for Grobman). 9.Chlen Tvorcheskogo soveta (for Ozols). 10.Gazeta "TSinya" (for Tiknus). 11.Fotokhronika Latviyskogo telegrafnogo agentstva (for Fadeyev). 12.Institut Latgiproprom (for Rake, I.).

(Photography--Societies)

RISKOVSKIY, Ye. Ya.

Electric Circuits

Particular functions applied for the solution of transmision-line equations, Prinl.  
Izdat. i tekhn. 17, No. 1, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444820020-6

RIEMER, H., prof (Suceava)

From the history of the differential and integral calculus. Gaz mat  
B 12 no.12:705-713 D '61.

(Calculus)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444820020-6"

RIENACKER, G.

Processes on the surfaces of solid catalysts. In German. p. 193.

PERIODICA POLYTECHNICA. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.(Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem)  
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 2, no. 4, 1958.

July  
Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 8, no. 2/1959.

Uncl.

REMARKS

The catalytic properties of mixed oxides of nickel and aluminum. Q. Rennicker, H. H. Pfeiffermann, and H. Latka. *Acta Chem. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 13, 45-58 (1959) (in German).—The ability of mixed oxides of Ni and Al, which were prepd. by heating powd. mixts. of NiO and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at temps. near 400° to catalyze the decompr. of N<sub>2</sub>O was poorer than that of NiO itself though better than that of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The catalytic activity decreased considerably at temps. above 800°, until 1000° was reached, at which point this decrease leveled off. Surface-area measurements showed steady decrease in the area with an increase in preheat temp. of the mixed oxide prepn., up to 1050°, at which temp. the spinel, NiAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, began to form, and above which temp. the surface area decreased even more. X-ray studies of the mixts. failed to detect the presence of active intermediates, but did establish that the spinel began to appear at 1050°, and that its formation was complete at 1400°. It is suggested that the addn. of even parts per thousand of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> to NiO affects the electronic arrangement of the defective conductor, thus decreasing its catalytic activity.

J. J. Ladd

5

AC 6

Country : Hungary  
Category : Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry.  
Abs. Jour : RZhKhim., No 13, 1959 45165  
  
Author : Sennacher, F.  
Institut. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
Title : Electronic Bonding in Solid Catalysts and Its Relation to Catalytic Activity  
  
Orig. Jut. : Acta Chim Acad Sci Hung, Br, No 1-4, 1959-1960 (1959)  
  
Abstract : The author discusses experimental data which furnish proof of the existence of a correlation between the catalytic properties of metals, their alloys, and solid oxides and the type of bonding of the electrons in the above substances. The author is of the opinion that the phenomena of catalysis on metals and on alloys can be satisfactorily explained on the basis of the Bouden (Borden?) theory. Using the catalytic oxidation of CO in the presence of CdO-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> mixtures of various compositions as an example, the author has shown the possibility of arriving at an explanation of the  
  
Card: 1/2

conductors, starting from LF6 Hypothesis of electron transfer between the reacting molecules and

RIENACKER, Dr.G., prof. (Berlin, Deutsche Demokratische Republik)

Investigation of catalysts. Musz elet 17 no.26:1-2 20 D '62.

l. Nemet Tudomanyos Akademia berlini Szervetlen Kataliziskutato  
Intezetenek igazgatoja.

RIENACKER, G.

7  
Electron bonds in solid catalysts and their relation to catalytic properties. G. Rienacker. *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 14, 173-90 (1908) (in German).—There is a definite correlation of catalytic activity of alloys and of metallic oxides with the nature of electron bonds, in good agreement with Dowden's theory (C.A. 44, 76345). J. Troland

2

RIEPERGER, L.

RIEPERGER, L. - Faipar - Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1955.

Wax veneer to increase surface smoothness. p. 135.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955  
Uncl.

RIEPPERGER, L.

Some problems of the use of substitute materials in the wood-using industry. p. 200. FAIPAR. (Faipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol. 5, no. 8, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

ROKA, Pal; FOLDESI, Erno (Gyor); RIEPERGER, Laszlo; SEY, Dezso  
'Gyor); BALAZS, Jozsef (Debrecen); GROSZ, Istvan (Szekesfehervar);  
DANI, Janos )Szeged); BODOGH, Istvan; DALOCSA, Gabor, dr.;  
LAZAR, Laszlo; BAKOS, Karoly, fomernok (Buaapest); FABIAN,  
Laszlo, nyugdijas mernok; SZEP, Jozsef

Report on the Executive Committee session of the Scientific  
Association of the Wood Industry in Gyor. Faipar 14 no.6:  
161-163 Je '64.

1. President, Scientific Association of the Wood Industry  
(for Roka).
2. Deputy Head, Wood industry Research Institute (for Dalocsa).
3. Head, Committee on Education, Scientific Association of  
the Wood Industry (for Lazar).

RIEPPERGER, Laszlo

Report by the Presidium, Scientific Association of the  
Wood Industry delivered at the Györ Executive Committee  
session. Faipar 14 no. 6: 164-171 Je '64.

KIES, H.

- WEIGEL, R. G.

"Measurement of Flux and Efficiency of Fittings of Considerable Length."

Lichttechnik, 1, 326-3 (Dec, 1952)

SO: SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, Section B, Electrical Engineering Abstracts,

(October 1953), Unclass

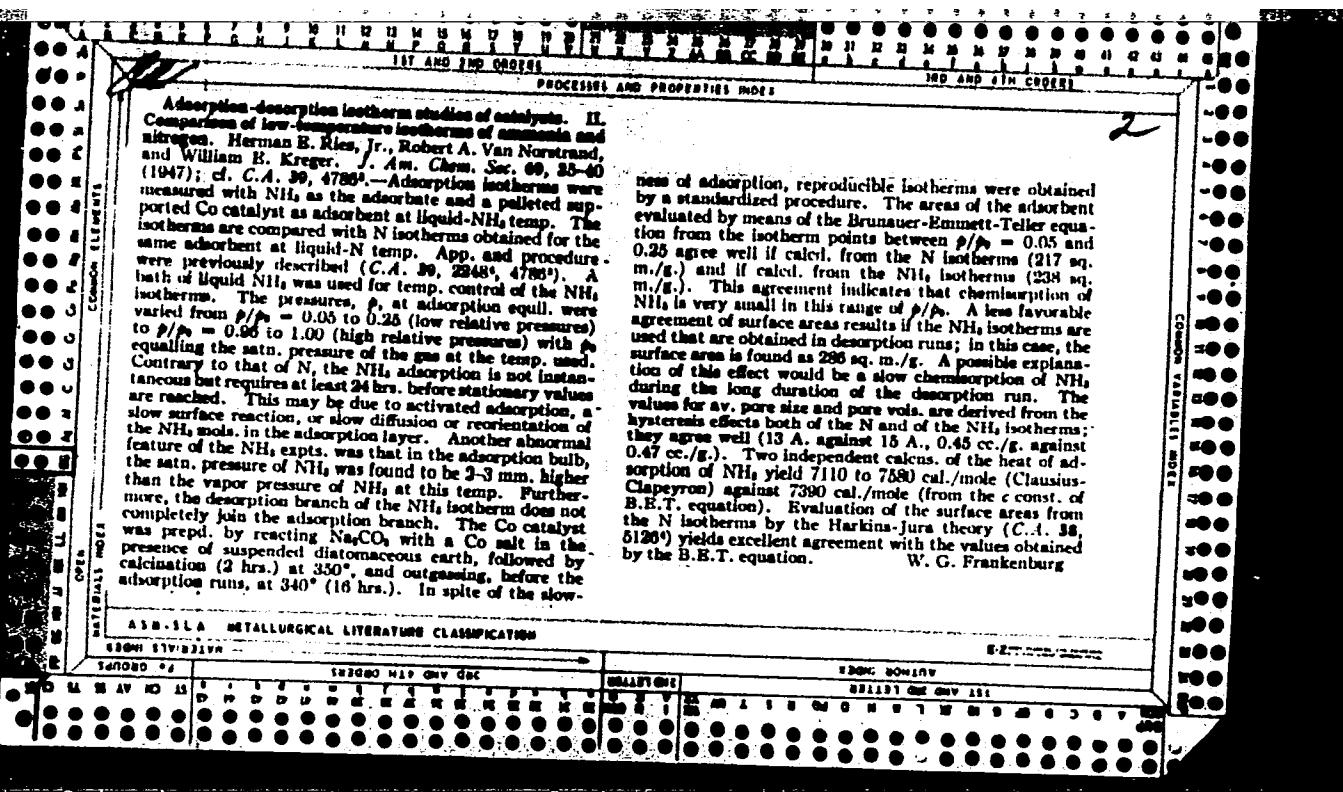
RILL, H. & WEINSL, A. J.

"Measurement of Flux and Efficiency of Fittings of Considerable Length."

Lichttechnik, 4, 326-3 (Dec., 1952) In German

Discusses the problem of determining light distribution curves for long fittings such as those used with fluorescent lamps and calculating from these the luminous flux output and the efficiency of a fitting.

SOURCE: Physics Abstracts, Section A, Physics, (October 1953) Unclass.



KIIS, I.G.

I.G. Rine, M.M. Slutskaya and S.D. Palevskaya, About the formation equilibrium of tetrafluoroboric acid in mixture of hydrofluoric and boric acids. Pp. 1322-30.

The solutions of "tetrafluoroboric acid" are subjected to hydrolytic decomposition, varying the concentration of the solution, the ratio HF/H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub> and temperature. In the presence of an HF-excess, the yield of BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> rises sharply and approaches the stoichiometric limit. Introduction of an excess of boric acid lessens the yield of BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> considerably with formation of hydroxofluoroboric acids.

The Stalin Metallurgical Inst.  
Lab. of General Chemistry, Dnepropetrovsk  
February 16, 1948

SG: Journal of Physical Chemistry (USSR) 22, No. 11, 1948

RIES-LESIC. B.

Partial synthesis of ceramides and ceramidic esters of  
cerebrinic order. Bul sc Young 8 no.3/4:85 Je-Ag'63.

i. Institut "R. Boskovic", Zagreb.

*b 4*  
*4*  
G.W.  
✓ Electrolytic preparation of zinc from sulfate and chloride solutions. A. Riesenkampf, "Rudy i Metale Niżczelarzne" 1 (Biul. Informacyjny IIMP, Metali Niżczelarznych) No. 1, 3 (1950).—Electrolytic method of Zn recovery from sulfate and chloride solns. (by-products rich in Cd following hydro-metallurgical treatment of Zn ores), is described. Electrolysis was carried out with magnetite anodes, resistant to Cl and SO<sub>4</sub> ions. Before electrolysis the soln. was concd. up to 100-120 g./l. and 10 kg. of glue/ton of soln. was added. The method can be applied to the prepn. of electrolytic Zn from by-products such as some ashes, dusts, etc.

*5/0*

NURNBERG, H. W.; RIESENBECK, G. van; STACKELBERG, M. von

Polarographic determination of dissociation and recombination velocity  
of weak acids. Coll Cz chem 26 no.1:126-140 Ja '61.  
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Jetzige Adresse: Max-Planck-Institut fur Eisenforschung, Dusseldorf, DBR (for Nurnberg). 2. Institut fur physikalische Chemie, Universitat, Bonn. Deutsche Bundesrepublik. (for Riesenbeck and Stackelberg)

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(Sphingolipides) (Cerebrin) (Yeast)  
(Phytosphingosine)

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1958, No 60937

Author : Hitszfeld Ludwik., Osinska Maria., Riess Edward  
Inst : -  
Title : Incomplete Antibodies in Normal Serum

Orig Pub : Arch. imunol. i terap. doswiadcz. 1953 (1954) 1, No 1-2  
197-206

Abstract : A titer of complete and incomplete antibodies present in the serum of mothers and neonates, was determined through a reaction of erythrocyte agglutination in a physiological solution of NaCl and in a solution of dextran. Incomplete antibodies were always found in the blood of neonates. The titer of these antibodies was highest (similar to the titer of complete isoagglutinins in the mother's blood) when the mother and the offspring belonged to the blood group O. In blood group A, the titer was by 4 times, and in blood group B by 9 times lower. Most of the complete antibodies were retained by the placents and did not reach the blood of the

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